

FIG. 1

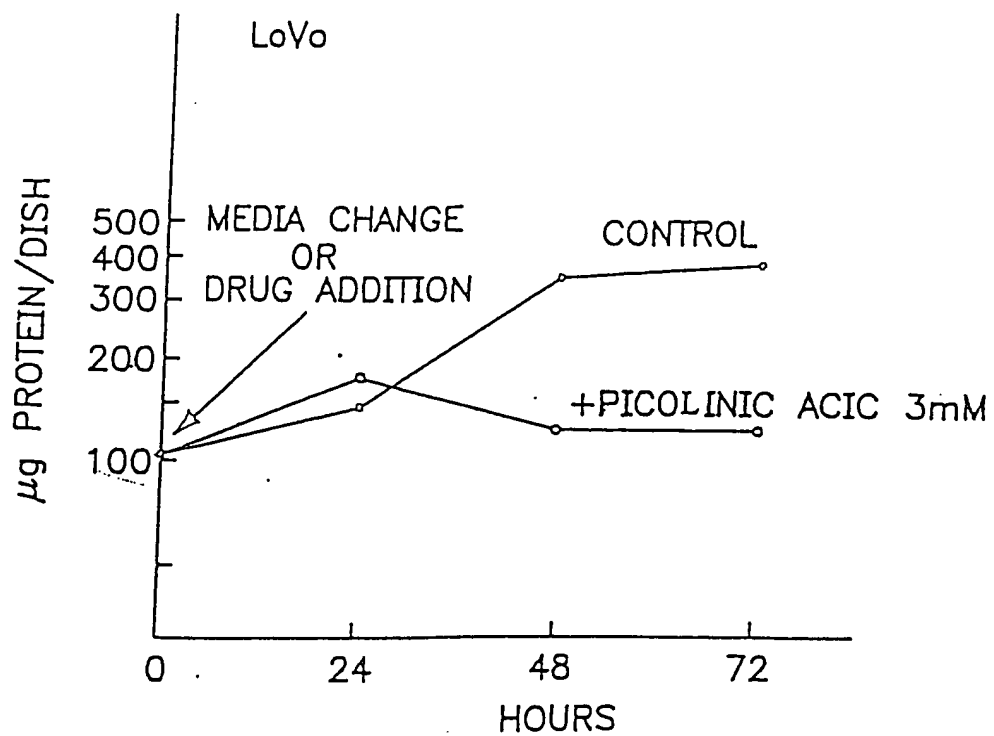


FIG. 2

FIG. 3A

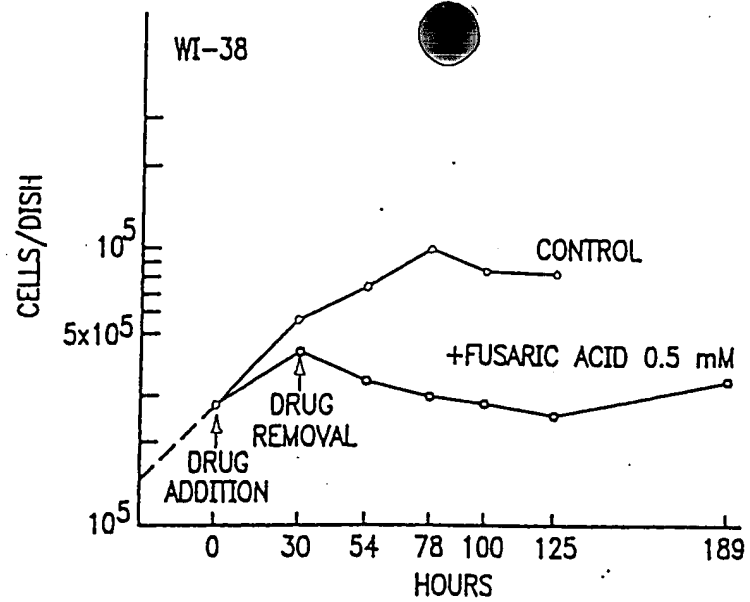


FIG. 3B

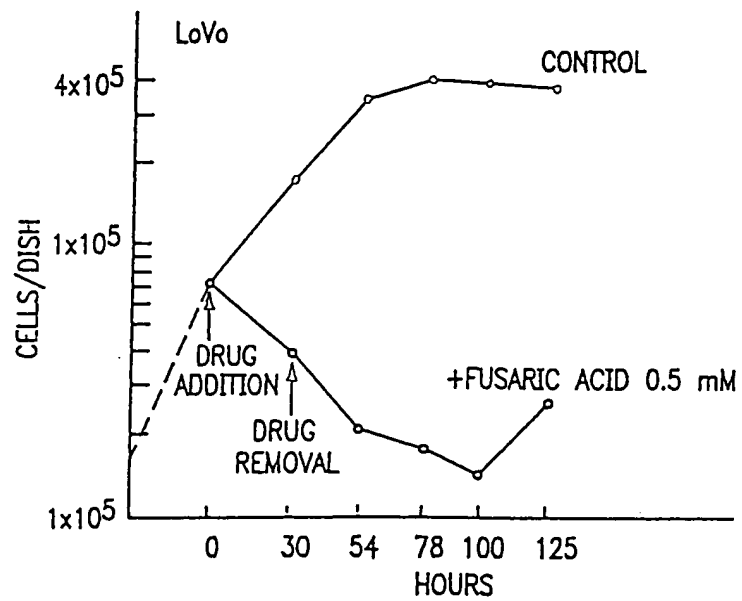


FIG. 3C

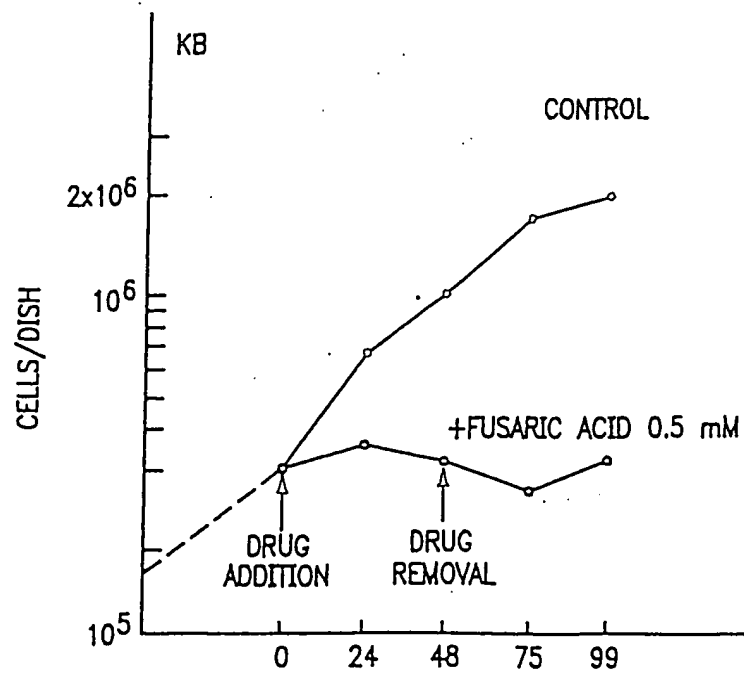


FIG. 4A



FIG. 4B

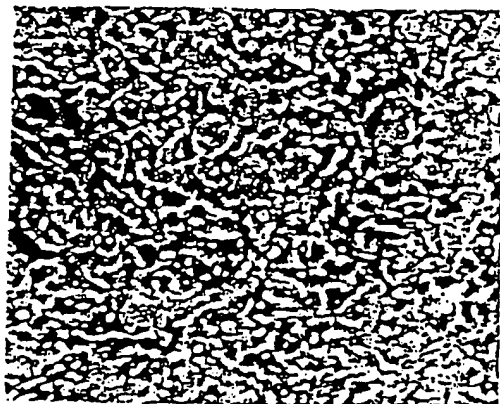


FIG. 4C

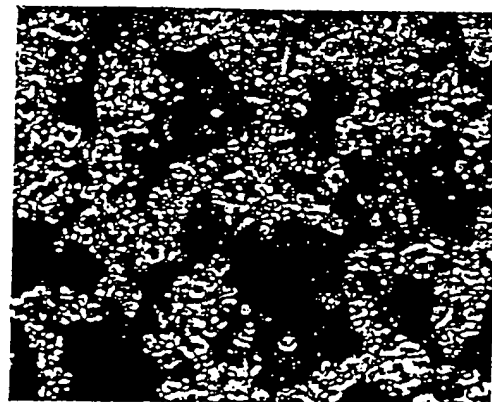


FIG. 4D

FIG. 5A



FIG. 5B

MODULATION OF APOPTOSIS BY INTRACELLULAR
CONCENTRATIONS OF ZINC

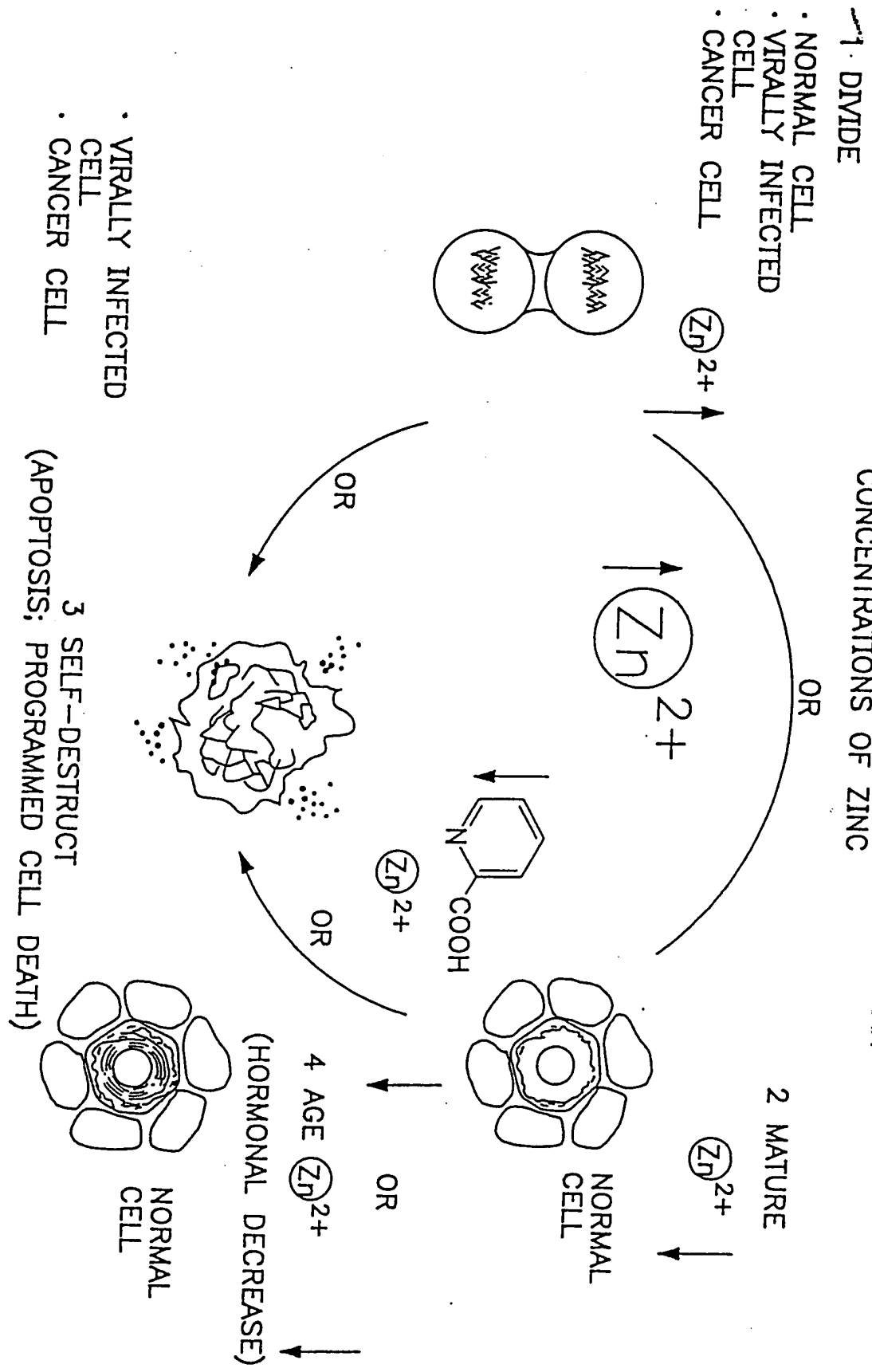


FIG. 6



09784634.1004504

The diagram illustrates the HIV infection cycle and the role of zinc finger proteins. At the top, a 'VIRION' is shown with its characteristic surface spikes. It enters a cell, where its 'RNA' is released. This RNA is reverse-transcribed into 'PROVIRUS (DOUBLE-STRANDED) DNA'. The provirus then enters the 'NUCLEUS', where it is integrated into the host genome by the 'MPS (S27)' protein, a process that requires a 'POOL OF Zn^{2+} '. The 'RIBOSOME MPS/S27' is also shown. The 'p7' protein is depicted near the nuclear envelope. The 'PACKAGING STEP' is shown at the bottom, where new virions are formed. The diagram highlights the involvement of zinc finger proteins in these processes, particularly in the integration and packaging steps.

PACKAGING STEP

HIV INFECTION, ZINC FINGER PROTEINS AND ANTIRETROVIRAL ACTIVITY OF PICOLINIC ACID AND DERIVATIVES

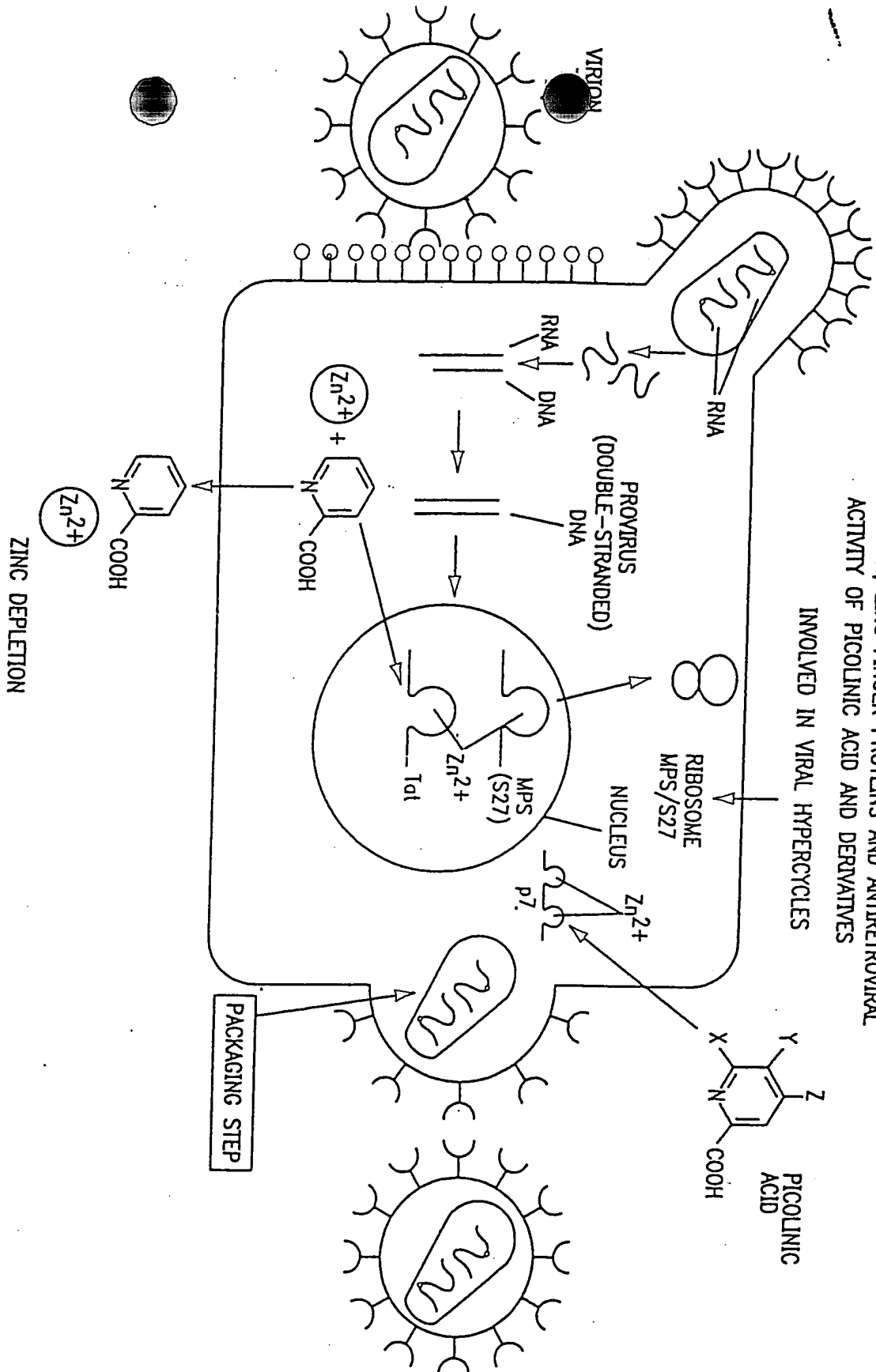
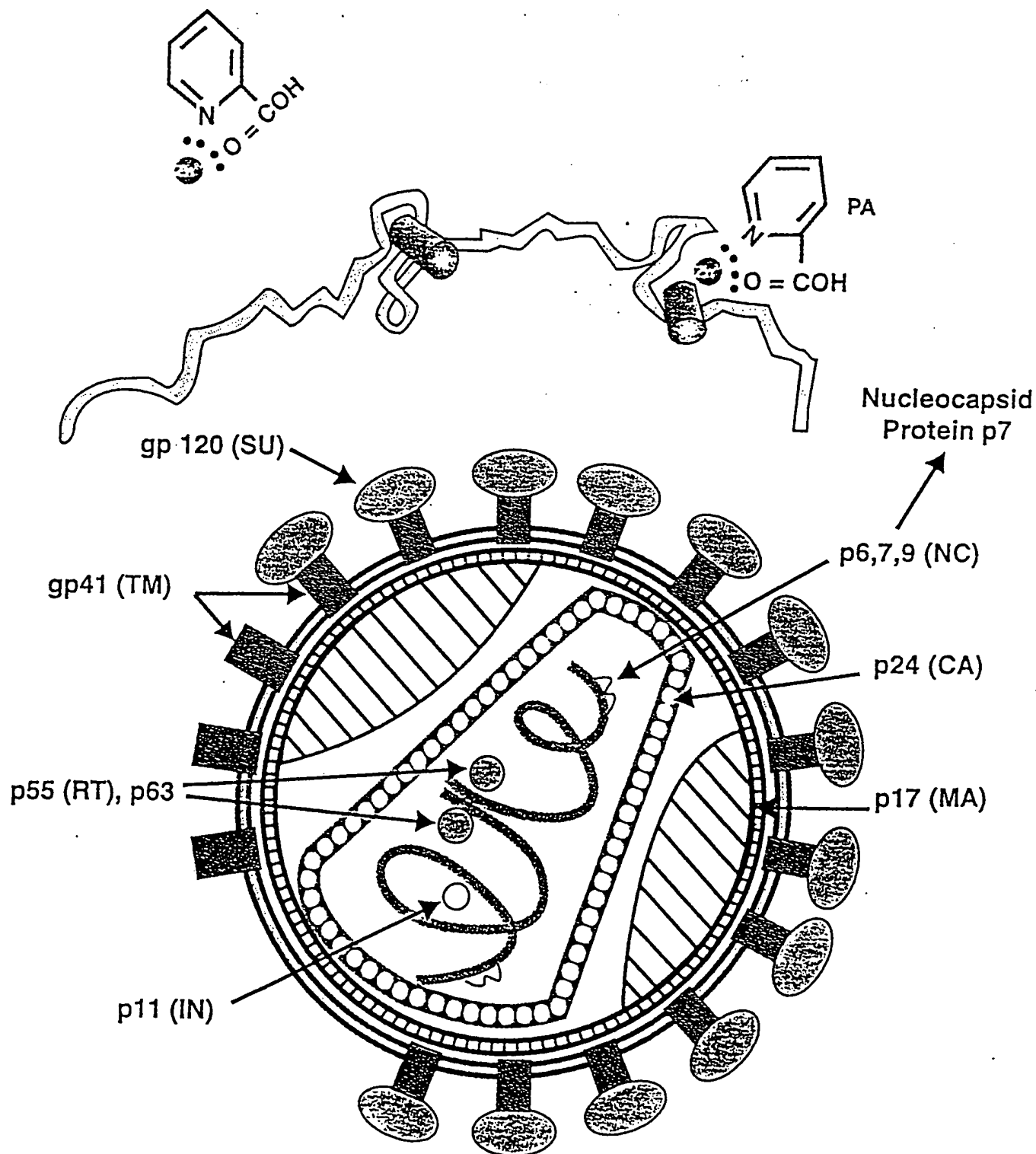
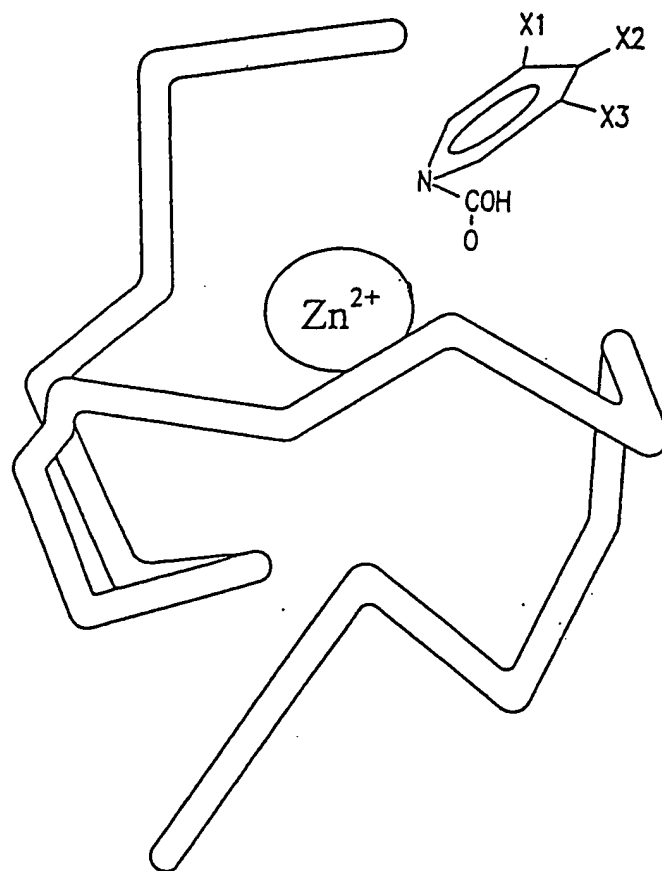


FIG. 8

Disruption of Zinc Finger Binding Domains of Retroviral Proteins by PA



THE WIDE SPECTRUM ANTIVIRAL ACTIVITY
OF PA-X_n ARE DUE TO DISRUPTION OF THE
ZINC FINGER BINDING DOMAINS
OF RETROVIRAL PROTEINS



PA-X_n ABOLISH THE ZINC FINGER PROTEINS
ABILITY TO BIND RNA

FIG. 10

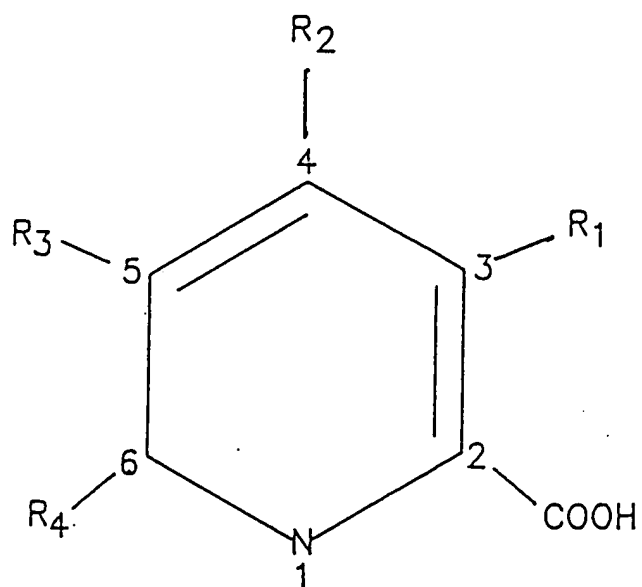
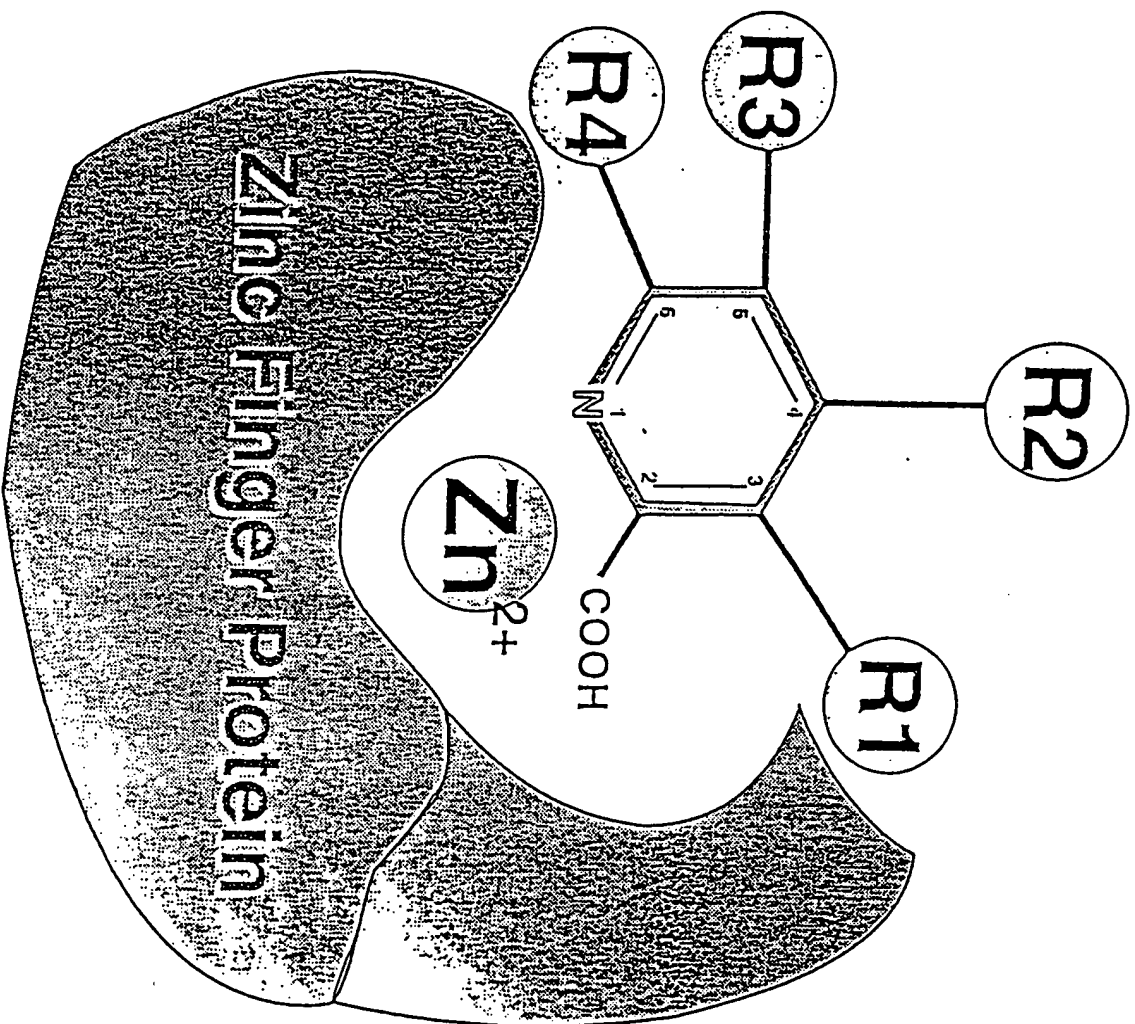


FIG. II



VIRAL INFECTION, RIBOSOMAL PROTEINS AND HSPTS

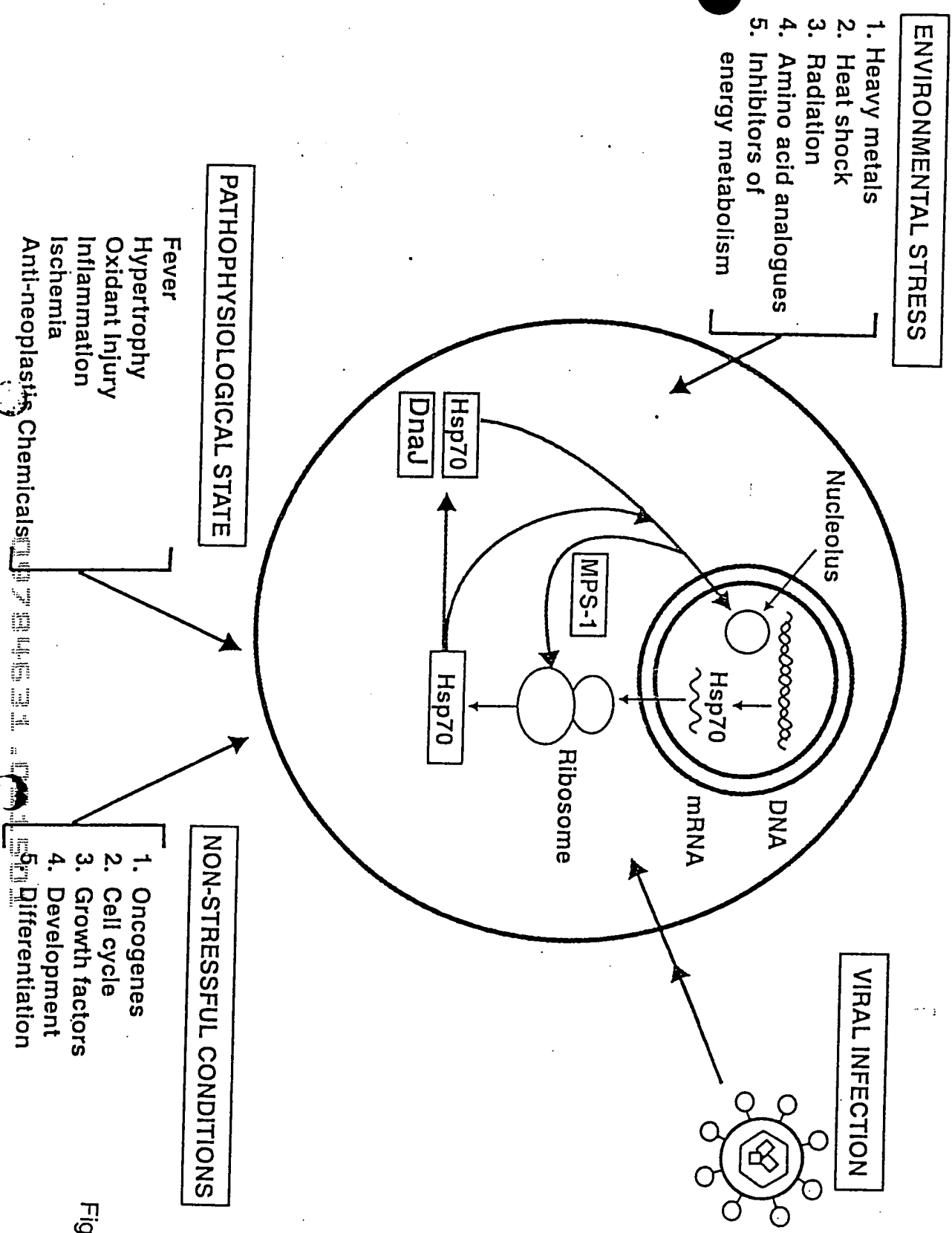


Figure 13